THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,304, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52 Single Copy for Cash.....As. 4

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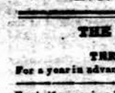
20th June 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship CORINGA, to Kurrachee, carrying Mails and Passengers, 72 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight, Passage, &c. apply to
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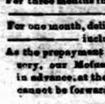

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship BENARES, (1,900 Tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain G. P. WRIGHT, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on FRIDAY, the 27th June, at 5 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.
Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.
THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 19th June 1862.
N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M., on Wednesday the 25th instant.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship CHINA, (2,000 Tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain R. CURLING, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 28th June, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.
Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest not in the Ship on 26th.
THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 19th June 1862.
N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and receipts should be in this Office by noon of 28th instant

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Forest Rights*, Captain Thomson, from London, are requested to send off boats for their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.
GRAY & Co.
Agents for Captain Thomson.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Ship *Portland*, from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats off for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.
W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.

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NOTICE TO SHIPWRIGHTS &c.

THE undersigned will be prepared to receive Tenders till 12 o'clock on SATURDAY the 21st instant, for repairing the damage sustained by the *Veteran* in the late collision with the *Joshua*. Full particulars may be learned on board.
ANDREW DUNCAN,
Master of the Ship *Veteran*.

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And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other Crimes and Offences, had, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above-mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Dated the 18th day of June 1862, and in the twenty-fifth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

W. LOUDON,
Sheriff.

ઢંઢેરો.

શ્રી યુમ્બયઇમાં મહને જે ઢોંમ કીધોછે તેની ખુબી પરમાંજે હું અતરેથી ઢંઢેરો કરૂચ તમા અખર આપુરકે યુમ્બયઇનાં ગામ તથા ટાપુમાં તથા તેહની હદમો તથા યુમ્બયઇ તાલુકાનાં અંગરે જ કોટી વાલા કેકાનીઆંગો જે જે મોહટા દગા ત થા ખુંન તમા ચોરી તથા લુમા પાતનાં પાંઠો ત થા તકશીરો તમા બીજા ગુનાહ તથા ખુડો કરંગો જે માંગેઆં હોએ અથવા કોધાં હોએ તેહની જી કુષ કરવાને શારૂ તમા તે શ્રાથે યુમ્બયઇ શરકાર ના અગલ નાએનો તમા તાબેના હરકે યુકરેગો ત થા હીનુ ચાવચારનાં માંનાં આંગલી વાલ્યા કે જે યુમ્બયઇ શરકાર શ્રાથે મીતરાચારી રાખેછે તેવેનાં હરકે રાજ્યાં નોંમદાર રાંહીના હરકે અંગરેજ પ ત આએ જે જે મોહટા દગા તથા ખુંષુ તથા ચોરી ત થા તરકટ તથા ચોરા પાતનાં પાંઠો તથા ચપત ગીરી તમા ખુડો કરેમો તમા યુકર્યાંન તમા લુબંમ કીધો હોએ તે બીજે પન શાંભલવાને તમા તેહના ને આય કરવાને આવતા લુબાઇ મહીનાની તારીખ પ મી અને ગનીવારને દીને પેહેલા પોરના ૧૨ કલા કને અમલે શ્રી યુમ્બયઇની ખુશેકેરની કુચરીમે કો રરમો કે જે ધેરમો કોરટે બરાએઅ તે ધેરમો આ એર તમા રરમીનર તમા જેનરલ કીમીશરીની ય ને ૧૮૬૨ ના વરશની બીજી શ્રોંમ શ્રોંમ કીધો ॥

અને બીજું હુ એમ જાહેર કરૂચ કે મોહટા ચ ુદરમાં જે જે મોહટા દગા તથા ખુન તથા ચોરી આ ચોરી તથા લુટ તથા તકશીરો તથા ખુડો કરવો તથા બીજા ગુનાહ કીધા હોએ તેહનો નેઆએ છોંડ વાને વાપરતે તેહ જગોએ આઇમીશલની શ્રોંમ કે ઢબે દરોબાવરી ખાતાના નેઆયની ચાથા પેથરો.

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દખલીઙ. માઙેઙન.
શેરીફ ॥

ઢાંડોરા.

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तसेच सर्व प्रकारचे अन्याय जे कोणी राणीचे ब्रीटीस प्रजेने मुंबईचे गवनरचे अमलांतील राज्यामध्ये अथवा त्या सरकारासी सलुखाने राहणारे हिंदुस्थानांतील नेटिव राज्याच्या राज्यांत केले असतील ते तपास-ण्या करितां बसतील.

अणखी सदरहु वेळीं व ठिकाणीं समुद्रा मध्ये जे त्रीजन खुन व चोरी त्या प्रकारचे दुसरे अन्याय केले असतील त्याचा इनसाफ करण्याकरितां अडमिरालटीचे सेशन भरलें जाईल.

आणि ज्यास सदरहू सेशनामध्ये फिर्याद करणें व साक्षी देणें अगत्य आहे, अथवा कोण्याहा प्रकारचा संबंध असेल त्या सर्व लोकांला जाहीर करितों कीं, सदरहू वेळीं व ठिकाणीं त्यांहि हजीर असावें आणि कोंडता-चे रजीशिवाय जाउंनये. मुंबई शहर व टापू व त्याचे ह्युद्रीत जसटिस आफ धि पीस कोरोनर व येसाचिटर व मुख्य कांनस्टिबल आणि बेलीफ यां सर्वांस जाहीर करितोंकी, त्या सर्वांहि खत यादी कागद पत्र आणून ते-थें त्या वेळें हजीर असावे व आपआपलें हु-द्याचे काम करावे.

तारिख १८ वी महे जुन सन १८६२ आणि राणी साहेब विकटोरीया यांचें राज्या चें पंचविशावें वर्ष आहे.

डबलीयू लोडन.
शेरीफ.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wnee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Gnzeral, &c—the Caves of Elephanta Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

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CALICUT COIR MATTING FOR THE MONSOON. Apply as above.

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PALE SHERRY, Green Seal...s. Rs. 22 per dozen.
Do. Red Seal ..... „ 24 „
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MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
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Bombay, 6th May 1861.

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Nathl. Johnston & Son's Claret	No. 2 at Rs.	26 p dz.		
Ditto	Pints	„	„	14 „
Ditto		„	No. 3	„ 20 „
Ditto	Pints	„	„	11 „
Ditto		„	No. 4	„ 16 „

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A FRESH BATCH of the following Wines, &c. direct from Bordeaux:—
Superior "St. Estéphe Claret," No. 1 and 2.
Burgundy Wine in quarts.
Do. do. in pints.
Léoville and Sauternes.
Champagne "Moët & Chandon."
Old Cognac, fine Champagne.
Superior Old Cognac.
Curagao.....
Maraschino..
Anisette.....
} Liqueurs.
And a variety of Preserves with and without truffles.
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MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. }	Good Dinner Wines	„	„ 24
White do. }			
Brown do. }		„	„ 22
Yellow do. }			
MADEIRA, very old		„	„ 42

PORT—

Black Seal	Matured Fruity	Quarts	„ 28
Do.	Do.	Pints	„ 15
Red Seal		Quarts	„ 22
Do.		Pints	„ 13

CLARET—

Chateux Margaux	„	„ 28
Leoville	„	„ 24
St. Julien	„	„ 22
Medoc	„	„ 16

CHAMPAGNE—

Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	„ 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pint s	„ 21
Do.	J. C. Moinet	Quarts	„ 36
Do.	do.	Pints	„ 19

HOCK—

Sparkling and Still }	Dumhar's Jordan Coblentz Rhine... }	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do.		„	„ 21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		„	„ 18
TREACHER & Co. do.		„	„ 12
CURAÇOA		„	„ 40
MARASCHINO		„	„ 40
SHERRY BRANDY		„	„ 30

SPIRITS—

Beandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	„	„
do. ...Julius Robins (99 years old)	„	„ 50
Rum ..... Fine old Jamica	„	„ 30
Gin—Old Tom ... Booth, London	„	„
Do. ..... Hollands in cases	„	„
WHISKEY ..... Glenlivat, Crabbie	„	„ 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Bor. English and Country bottled, just in hand in excellent condition.
GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and lorter, Pints and Quarts.
TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KIRKACHEE, AND KOTREE.

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Messrs. GLEDSTANES, CUNINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wine and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICE.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dem cases	...Rs. 21
Do. Do. Black „ „ „ „	25
Do. Do. Yellow „ „ „ „	29
Amontillado, Red „ „ „ „	32
Port „ Black „ „ „ „	28
Do. Pints „ „ „ „	15
Claret „ Blue „ „ „ „	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow „ „ „ „	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	35
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	30
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	30
Pale Brandy	30
Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	18
Geneva	23
Cherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. Pints	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.
11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

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PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles, Mud, or other Roofing.
Also,
Improved Patent Sheathing Felt. Apply to
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Artichokes	Rs.	2 0	per tin.
Do. à la Barigoulle	„	2 10	„
Asparagus	„	2 8	„
Black Pudding	„	2 10	„
Do. with Truffles	„	3 8	„
Haricots Verts	„	1 8	„
Julienne Soup	„	2 4	„
Do. Do.	„	1 6	4 Tin.
Pates Foies Truffied	„	4 4	„
Do. Snipes	„	3 4	„
Do. Larks	„	3 4	„
Do. Seal	„	3 4	„
Do. Hare	„	3 4	„
Do. Fowl	„	3 4	„
Green Peas	„	1 8	per tin.
Sausages	„	2 4	„
Do. with Truffles	„	3 8	„
Truffles	„	9 0	„
Harricots Flageolets	„	1 8	„
Salmon in Oil	„	3 8	„

ALBERT VINAY.
5, Forbes Street Bombay

EIGHT-HORSE BOILER FOR SALE.

AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Guage in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, in excellent condition.

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Bombay, 3, Marine Battery.

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MESSRS. JOHN GORDON AND COMPANY, respectfully call the attention of those interested in Coffee Planting, to their new and improved Patent Breast Pulper, which for simplicity of construction, fewness of working parts, and non-liability to derangement, cannot be excelled.

The machine as it now stands, is the result of a long series of experiments, and can be recommended as a most effectual and expeditious Coffee Pulper. Where power is not available for driving machinery, this Pulper will be found invaluable; two men being sufficient to work it, pulping at the rate of about sixty bushels per hour. The number of berries injured during the process varying from 1 to 3 per cent. Some of the finest samples of Coffee that left Ceylon last season, were pulped with these machines and we received many certificates as to their excellence from the Ceylon planters.

All machinery carefully erected at our works previous to shipment.

JOHN GORDON & Co.,
Engineers, Kandy, Ceylon.
(and 3, Billiter Square, London, E. C.)

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Per Overland Mail.

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McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

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To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£1 0s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
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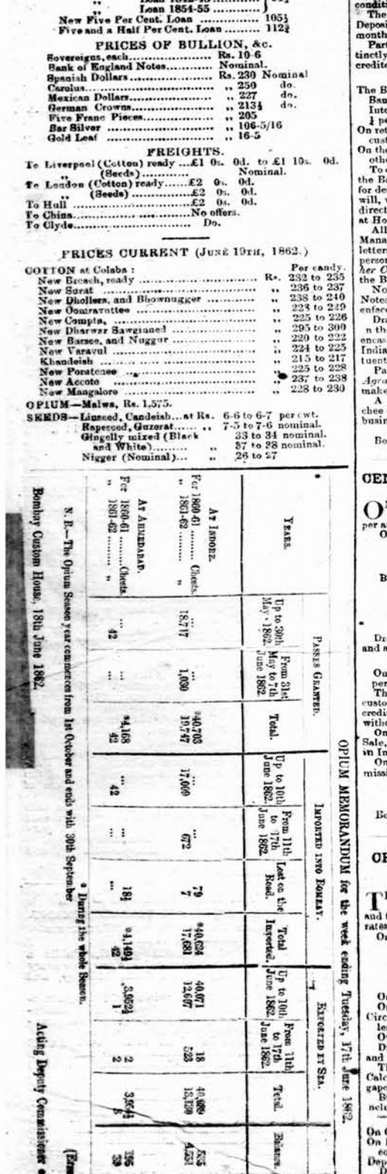
PRICES CURRENT (JUNE 19TH, 1862.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba :	
New Broach, ready	Rs. 232 to 235
New Surat	" 236 to 237
New Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	" 235 to 236
New Oomrawuttee	" 228 to 229
New Compta, ...	" 225 to 226
New Dharwar Sawgiance	" 295 to 299
New Barsee, and Nugger	" 220 to 222
New Veraval	" 224 to 225
Khandeish	" 215 to 217
New Poonteeoe	" 225 to 228
New Accota	" 237 to 238
New Mangalore	" 228 to 230
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,575.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 6-6 to 6-7 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzzerat	" 7-5 to 7-6 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	33 to 34 nominal.
Nigger (Nominal)... ..	37 to 38 nominal.
	26 to 27


Bombay Custom House, 18th June 1862.
N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.
* Leaving the whole Season.
Passes Gharries.
Imported into Bombay.
Exported by Sea.
Years.
Total.
Total Imported.
Total Exported.
Balance.
Of the Season 1860-61.
Of the Season 1861-62.
For Season 1860-61.
For Season 1861-62.
At Bombay.
At Ahmedabad.
From 1860-61
From 1861-62
Chests
Up to 30th May 1862.
From 31st May to 6th June 1862.
From 7th to 13th June 1862.
From 14th to 20th June 1862.
Last acc. Rec'd.
Per "Ossian," Per Steamer "Bombay Castle"
Per Steamer "Orissa"
Per Steamer "Carnatic"
Per Steamer "Colombo"
Per Steamer "Ceylon"
Per Steamer "Coromandel

of land to discharged Policemen has also proved fruitless.

4. With the concurrence of your predecessor, I left Poona for Khandesh in the beginning of October last, to select a site for the proposed Pensioner Settlement, and the result of my tour was reported in my letter of the 6th of November and approved of by Government.

5. The first batch of Pensioners, numbering thirty families, arrived in the beginning of December, and were located in the uninhabited village of Nimbkheira, five miles to the south-west of Chalisgaum. About twenty other families arrived in January, and were accommodated in the same village.

6. His Excellency Sir George Clark visited Chalisgaum on the 29th of January, and, with his permission, I went to the Concan in February for the purpose of explaining to the Pensioners residing there the rules regarding the grant of land to them and to their relatives. I visited, in company with the Bombay Pension Pay Master, Captain Annesley, the towns of Tannah, Bhewndey, Panwell, Alibagh and Rowa, and afterwards proceeded myself to Dapoolie, but my success at all these places was very limited. I did not proceed further south, as owing to the advanced state of the season, it would not have been possible for men residing in Ratnagiree or Malwan to have reached Khandesh early enough to have done anything in the way of cultivating during the present year.

7. In February and March about forty more families arrived and as nearly all the available land within a mile and a half of Nimbkheira had been allotted, I fixed on a site for a new village at Kirkee (Pat), half, way between Nimbkheira and Chalisgaum. The inhabitants of Kirkee (Pat) consisted of one Bheel, and two families of Brinjuries; the latter residing there only during the rains.

8. Both Nimbkheira and Kirkee (Pat) are situated on the banks of the Thitoor river, the stream of which, though it disappears in the river bed at many places between its source and its junction with the Arriver at Chalisgaum, affords, at the two points I fixed on as village sites, a never failing supply of pure, soft water, and, though only a step across, the steam is as full now as it was in October.

9. To the settlers in Nimbkheira I have allotted land in the villages of Tullegaum, Chittegaum, Tambola (Khoord), and in Nimbkheira itself, and to those residing in Kirkee (Pat) the lands in that village, and in Tambola (Boodrook) and Kodgaum. Details of the allotments are given in an Appendix marked B.

10. Of the total amount of land made over to the settlers, viz., 1634, at least one half will be brought under cultivation during the present season; the land allotted to the first comers is nearly all cleared of jungle, and ploughing is going on.

11. Before the rains set in, I purpose to get a number of the neighbouring Patels to report on the capabilities of each field; for it seems that unless a particular kind of grain is sown on the soil which suits it best, the first year's crop will be a failure, and it is well that the Pensioners should have the opinion of experienced men on this important point. The first year's crop from the black soil in this District is generally precarious, and the Ryots are content if they do not lose; and it is not till the third year that the fields repay the expense and trouble of clearing.

12. It is on account of the small returns for two years that the cultivators leaves the best black soil lying waste, and break up the poorer sorts that produce a fair crop the first year; and it is a question worthy of consideration whether, to encourage the cultivators to to take up the best sorts of land, it would not be for the benefit of Government to forego for one year the whole revenue, and a half the second year. The only objection to this would be the chance of a man throwing up his field when liable to full assessment, but this, I think, would seldom happen. The mere cutting down of the brushwood costs nearly 8 annas an acre, and extracting the roots is a work of so much labour that they are left in the ground for years; in fact a field cleared of it is seldom met with. Virgin black soil again requires three or four ploughings and constant weeding during the first year, and no man would undertake the labour for two years, and than throw up the land when liable to full assessment.

13. The Revenue Survey assessment has not yet been introduced in Chalisgaum, but when it it is I feel persuaded, from my personal knowledge of the villages in this neighbourhood that it will be found from the returns that the amount of inferior land under cultivation is much larger than that of the superior classes, and it is not because the existing assessment on the better sorts of land is proportionately too high, for waste land of all qualities can be had for eight annas a beega, but because the first two years returns are very much less than can be obtained from the inferior soils.

14. The sums advanced to the Pensioners amount to Rupees 7,616-3-0. Of this Rupees 1,876 have been given to eight Native Officers, and Rupees 5,740-3-0 to 72 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, showing an average of Rupees 222 to the former, and Rupees 18 to the latter, These advances will be recovered as follows:—

In A. D. 1862-63,	Rupees	938-0-0
1863-64,	,,	3,808-0-0
1864-65,	,,	2,870-3-0
Total Rupees.....		7,616-3-0

15. One man, after squandering his money, ran off in March to Panwell, his native village; another man, from I found a few days ago spending his advances in debauchery, I have sent to the Assistant Magistrate, to see if he can be punished, though in the present state of the laws relating to Contracts, I am doubtful if he can be punished criminally for spending in riotous living, money advanced to him for the purpose of being applied to cultivation.

16. In both cases the money will be recovered by me in communication with the Pay Masters of Pensioners.

17. In Appendix A will be found a detailed census of the settlement, showing that the foreign population introduced into Nimbkheira and Kirkee (Pat) amounted on the 1st of May to 313 souls. There have been no deaths and no serious case of illness at either village. Cholera prevailed to a great extent in March last at Tambola (Boodrook,) carrying off 26 souls out of a population of 150; it was brought by Jejoorie pilgrims, but providentially it did not extend beyond Tambola.

18. One Pension of the Unique died of Cholera in the Ahmednugger Collectorate, having gone to bring bullocks from his native village near Seroor. His widow and four children are here, his bullocks were brought on by a relation, who has returned to Seroor to bring his own family here, with intention of taking the Naiques place as a cultivator.

19. Great good feeling has prevailed between the Pensioners and the original inhabitants, and I have been asked by some of the neighbouring Patels to allow Pensioners to settle in their villages. I was afraid when I came here first that old and distinguished Native Officers might be inclined to stand too much on their dignity in their intercourse with the village officials, but this, I am glad to say, has not been the case, and I see no reason why those Pensioners who may come here next season, should not be located in small parties in existing villages. One Native Officer has been nominated Gomashta Patel to Nimbkheira, the Wuttundar not being himself able to undertake the duties.

20. Feeling the importance of being close to the Pensioners during their first year's trial as cultivators, I should prefer remaining here through the monsoon, rather than go to Dhoolia or Malligaum, and I am now erecting a temporary bungalow, as no accommodation of any sort is a vailable in the neighbourhood.

21. Nothing can be done further towards adding to the number of the settlers till after the monsoon, and it would then be advisable for me to take a tour in the Southern Concan as far as Malwan, and point out to the thousands of Pensioners who reside in those Districts the advantages to be derived from settling in Khandesh. I can say from experience that Government Notifications on the subject, unless backed up by personal conferences, will do nothing in the way of inducing men to leave their homes, for, with one or two exceptions, every man now here has been fetched, as it were, by me. The Pensoners' fears regarding the climate and the water require to be dispelled, and they need to be told that the Bheels, of whom they entertain a dread, are in this neighbourhood neither so numerous nor so likely to plunder them as the Soucars and Bunnias of their own country.

22. I beg to state, in conclusion, that I have received on all occasions the greatest assistance from Murree Bulwunt, the Mamlutdar of Chalisgaum, who has fully borne out the character I got of him from Mr. Mansfield.

P. Dods, Captain,
On Special Duty.

Memorandum from Mr. B. H. Ellis, Revenue Commissioner N. D., to Government, dated 15th May 1862, submitted to Government for information:—

The report is satisfactory, and will be perused with interest. Captain Dods' proceedings appear to have been judicious, and the measures he has taken are well adapted to the object in view. His notice of the assistance received from the Mamlutdar, Hurree Bulwant, will also be received with satisfaction. With reference to Captain Dods' remarks in paragraph 12, it is to be observed that as the Pensioners have the land wholly free for five years, and are to settle permanently, they have every inducement to cultivate the better sorts in preference to the worse. Captain Dods' residence at Chalisgaum during the Monsoon is likely to promote the success of the experiment. The Revenue Commissioner begs to suggest that Captain Dods would be useful for the trial of Railway and other Magisterial cases in the neighbourhood, if made an Assistant Magistrate, as his long and useful service in Civil employ qualifies him for the appointment, it is recommended to the favorable consideration of His Excellency in Council. Captain Dods may be directed to report before the opening of the season what further steps he purposes taking for establishing the Colony on a firm and secure basis. After once giving it a fair start, it will probably be deemed unnecessary to maintain an Officer expressly for its supervision.

Resolution or Government.—Captain Dods' report is satisfactory, and his proceedings appear to have been judicious. His proposal to reside at Chalisgaum during the monsoon, to be near the Colony, is approved of, and the suggestion of the Revenue Commissioner to give him Magisterial powers for the trial of Railway and other Magisterial cases in the neighbourhood, in the Governor in Council considers, a good one. The necessary orders to give it effect will be issued from the Judicial Department. Captain Dods should report, before the opening of the season, the further steps he proposes taking for establishing the Colony on a firm footing, as it is not desirable to maintain an Officer expressly for its supervision for a lengthened period.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

Galle, 18*th June*, 6 p. m.
Steamer *Candia* sailed for Suez.

Galle, 19*th June*, 1-30 p. m.
Steamer *Madras* sailed for Aurtralia.

Galle, 18*th June*, 6-13 p. m.
H. M. I. steamer *European* sailed for Suez.

We once killed Lord Elgin "per special telegram," which was serious enough; but that was a bagatelle to the havoc which is now being played with his living Lordship. Our "killing was no murder," and fortunately harmed no one but ourselves; but just now some of our contemporaries are doing real mischief, and taking most unjustifiable liberties with the social and political characteristics of "a person in Lord Elgin's position," as they elegantly define him, upon grounds far more purely imaginative than those of our unfortunate telegram. In that case somebody had died with a name somewhat like his Lordship's. In this case, nobody has ever thought of forbidding horse racing in Calcutta, least of all Lord Elgin. We rarely feel ourselves called upon to notice the "haveriags" of our mad contemporary the *Times of India*; but we have seen so much of late years of damage to public interests, and hindrance to social harmony arising out of mistakes regarding the personal character of the late Viceroy, that we must bar any similar evil which might arise out of such groundless calumnies argued upon with such assurance as will be found in the article which we reprint below from the journal in question. There must be some covert purpose in the manner in which the Bombay paper has been "crammed" on this subject, for everyone in Calcutta in any way interested in racing matters, or in the habits and mode of treatment of all about his person by the Viceroy, must know that the assumptions of the article under notice are false from beginning to end. If our contemporary will refer to the prospectus of the Calcutta Races for the coming season he will find among the races for the third day of the first meeting the "less Governor General's Purse of Rs. 1,000," his subscription for which amount must have been among the earliest of Lord Elgin's acts, for the prospectus was published within a month of his landing here. If the Calcutta correspondent, who so often "sells" our contemporary, walks past Government House any evening about the sunset hour, he will see a string of very promising racing stock being walked in the compound thereof, and in the early morning some of the same being galloped on the Maidan under Lord Elgin's very nose, with his own "master of the horse" looking on with critical eye at their performances, the horses being the property of the aides-de-camp of the Viceroy himself. We do not pretend to any special information on a subject which is patent to all Calcutta. Lord Elgin is too thoroughly English in his character for the love of horse-flesh or the appreciation of manly sport to have been left out of it; and is certainly too shrewd a politician to lay himself fairly open to such strictures as those with which he is thus gratuitously visited. The new light in which our contemporary places the halls of the Legislative Councils as "pleasant lounges" is so very practical and appropriate that it is a pity it was not thought of sooner. It will be soothing to his feelings, so ruffled by the fancied indignity put upon the Calcutta people by Lord Elgin's "crusade against horse-racing to know that though they are not permitted by ordinary rules of etiquette to make exactly an open lounge of Government House, yet the Viceroy's hospitality and unfailing *bonhommie* make his frequent evening parties, private concerts, and the like a source of thorough enjoyment to the wide circle admitted to them so much so that if Lord Elgin can make his state policy half as popular throughout India as his personal character has already made him in Calcutta, he will be one of the most successful rulers India has ever had. When the *Times of India* plans his next "crusade" he had better make sure of his ground of assault. —*Englishman, June* 12.

We are informed that the Government, having obtained reliable information that the movement made by Sultan Ahmed Jan upon Candahar has not been made with the support of Persia, have resolved on not interfering in any way with Afghan politics

We will not enter again into the question, or do more than merely repeat our conviction that while it seems exceedingly probable, that, Persia or no Persia, the present movement will result in the establishment of Sultan Jan's power at Candahar, and its consequent connection with Herat and Teheran, the British government may one day regret that it had not extended its aid to Dost Mahomed.

The Mussulmans we hear are much dispirited at the disappointment they have undergone. Not only has no prophet made his appearance or given unmistakeable evidence of his approach, but they have found the government suddenly on the alert, and themselves so closely watched as to render any present plotting or practical disaffection imminently dangerous. There is a marked cessation in the excitement that prevailed, and of the frequent meetings and discussions of a political nature. So much for being forwarned.—*Delhi Gazette, June* 14.

LOCAL.

To-day being the Anniversary of the accession of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, the Senior Indian Naval Officer directs the Commanders of H. M.'s vessels of the Indian Navy in Harbour to dress their ships with flags until sunset, and the *Ajdaha*, will fire a Royal Salute at noon.

We apprehend that the late repudiation by cotton speculators of time-bargain contracts, will likely involve a number of these speculators into law suits, and the question will finally have to be decided by the Supreme Court. Since the last week, four or five of the speculators have filed plaints in the Supreme Court, and the decision in one of these will serve to guide the rest.

We hear that since the last week or two a great deal of false alarm prevails among the lower classes of the natives that a number of Seedees or Negroes have been employed by Government to kidnap children for the purpose of offering them as victims on the Bhore Ghaut. The credulous parents in the Native Town have been so much influenced by this rumour that they shut up their children in the house and prevent them from going about to play in the streets.

Twenty distressed seamen of the ill-fated ship *James Pilkington* arrived at the Sailors' Home on Wednesday evening about 9-30 p. m. from Bassein, by the G. I. P. Railway. They were very kindly treated by Mr. Avron, the master of the Home. They have lost everything, and consequently are in great need of necessaries and comforts. The benevolent in the community would do well to remember these unfortunate men, and to exercise charity towards them in their distress. Mr. Avron is a man who can be trusted to apply conscientiously and wisely anything that may be sent to him for their benefit.

The Bhore Ghaut Railway Incline will be opened for public traffic either in January or February next. The whole of the upper portion of the line is now nearly completed, and all the heavier portion of the lower works are in such an advanced state, that they will only require a month or two of the fair season to put the finishing stroke upon them.—*Deccan Herald.*

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A. M. *Thursday*, 19*th June.*

Broach.— } Not received.
Bulsar.— }
Cannanore.—S. W. Cloudy.
Cochin.—Not received.
Galle.—Light variable and fair. Ther. 82.
Goa.—Variable light with partial clouds.
Kolapore.—S. W. light and fair.
Kurrachee.—Not received.
Madras.—S. E. cloudy. Thermometer 86.
Paunben.—Fair. Thermometer 87.
Surat.—Not received.

TREATMENT OF HORSES AT SEA, No. 2.

Ship Accommodation.—Wholesome stabling is a point of great importance to be regarded on a sea-voyage. In therefore selecting a ship for the conveyance of horses, much judgment is necessary in procuring one that possesses the *desirable* property of both loftiness and width.

The horse-stalls should be of a "portable" description (4, *e.* simply a bar of strong wood lengthways at either side of the horse, and one "athartships" before and behind him, constructed in such a manner that they may at any required moment be—to use a nautical term—"unshipped") by which means a horse may be prevented from becoming "cast" should he happen—through exhaustion or the rolling of the vessel—to fall down therein. Between the hinder cross-bar and the ship's side sufficient space should be left wherein a man may be enabled to pass, for the desirable purposes of maintaining cleanliness and so forth.

By the use of permanent, or box-stalls, on board of ship, I have known horses to become "cast" in two or three instances, and some *very serious* results arise in consequence; while on the other hand, by the use of those I here recommend, I never met with a single casualty of the kind. The width of these stalls should be from 2½ to 3 feet and in length about a couple of feet more than the horse's own; the fore and after bars ought to be nicely padded, and the side ones rounded off on the upper part. Two "battens" should be firmly crewed to the deck, viz—one a little at the back of the animal's fore feet, and the other in front of his hind ones: those will in a great measure tend to prevent horses from sliding down during rough weather—and be the means also of greatly assisting in replacing them in their former position *should* they happen to fall; a small passage, about 2 inches, should be cut in *the stern end* of each "batten" for the purpose of carrying off the urine into the scuttle holes at the ship's side.

Horses on the uppermost deck should be carefully guarded against the inclemency of the weather, and therefore their stalls should be roofed; and other precautions—to be hereafter mentioned—used also.

A narrow place should be partitioned off "amidships" wherein to stow the buckets, and, a convenient place—as near the main hatchway as possible—particularly reserved for an Infirmary, or sick bay, in case of need.

The ship should be well supplied with windsails, water tanks and portable pumps, buckets, and other grooming implements, lanterns (with padlocks and keys), disenfecting fluid, "etcetra."

The vessel should be well cleaned out, ventilated, whitewashed, and some disenfectant, such as chloride of lime or zinc, sprinkled throughout the "hold"; and its general condition inspected by a competent person and reported upon *two days at least* before the horses are placed on board.

THE WRECK OF THE "JAMES PILKINGTON."

In our impression of yesterday we gave a short account of the loss of the ship *James Pilkington*. From information that we have since gleaned we are now enabled to give a more detailed account of the untoward occurrence and to correct some slight discrepencies into which we were led. The unfortunate vessel had been subjected to very rough and adverse weather nearly ever since she left Liverpool, and after a somewhat protracted voyage she arrived off this port on Saturday last, when in consequence of the very bad state of the weather it was considered unsafe to attempt to get into the harbour, the more especially as no pilot would be obtained. The ship therefore stood off again and as the gale continued all that night and throughout Sunday she put to sea again. On Tuesday afternoon at about four o'clock she made the land once more and at dusk was steering well in. The Captain was on deck when two lights were reported on the port bow and another to starboard. Upon this the Captain's lady and the officers of the ship went on deck and were congratulating each other on their speedy arrival in port. There can be no doubt that the lights off Bassien were mistaken for the Bombay lights and the vessel having a fair wind on her was making all possible way for the desired haven. The Captain's lady had returned to the cabin when all at once the unfortunate craft ran full on the shore with a terrific bump which shook the noble vessel from stem to stern. This however was only the first graze and took place at a quarter to eight o'clock, and in a few moments afterwards she received another severe shock and became instantly fixed on the sands, and not on a reef of rocks as we erroneously stated yesterday. Every thing that skill and seamanship could suggest was now done, the captain and officers all went to work vigorously. The fore-mast was cut away and every thing that could be thought of was tried. All hands vied with each other in their endeavor to right the unfortunate ship but every effort proved unavailing. When it was found that it was impossible to render any further assistance to the unfortunate ship the pinnace and life-boats were ordered to be lowered which was promptly done, but in effecting which the former was unfortunately stove in. Some of the men were then ordered into the boats and ordered to lay off in them on the ship's quarter to which they were fastened by a line. In consequence of the pinnace being stove she speedily filled and the men in her scrambled into the other boat. During this time the ship was making a great deal of water and it became evident that she would speedly go to pieces, she having been in her perilous position for upward of four hours, it being then twelve o'clock. The sea had now commenced to make clean breaches over the vessel and at every rise of the waves the life-boat was lifted up on a level with the quarter deck. Captain Griffiths sent for his wife on deck and stepping over the side lifted her into the boat, the next time that she rose and thus left the ship with the third mate and eight seaman in all eleven souls. Mrs. Griffiths took with her a tin box containing money and valuables which was lost as she got into the boat. They pushed off for the shore which was distant scarcely a mile and a half. There was for a moment some little confusion on the deck. Mr. White, the first officer, was now in charge of the wreck with twenty-one hands on board. The men all acted well and in a manner that British sailors alone could act in such an emergency, they were all willing to submit themselves to the directions of their chief officer. It was then determined to make an attempt to launch the long boat which was covered in and filled with stores. The men went heartily to work and cleared her, and although every possible exertion was made to launch the boat with all possible care, she unfortunately struck against the sides of the wreck and, was stove in, the whole of the men in her were then precipitated into the sea and she filled immediately. Some of the men clung to the boat which though full of water did not sink, whilst the remainder managed with very great exertion to scramble again on to the wreck. By this time the vessel was evidently going to break up. The men held on by anything they could clutch at, and the sea at every advancing wave dashed over the ill-fated ship which was rapidly filling with water, the upper deck was wafted up and down by the action of the water within and the sea without. A large wave now dashed over the wreck and broke the leg of a poor fellow named Charles Martin the sailmaker; immediately afterwards the unfortunate man and another, an able bodied seaman named Hugh Jones, were washed overboard and drowned. In a few minutes afterwards another sea struck the wreck and broke up the deck completely when the remainder of the men were precipitated into the sea. There was now nothing left for them but to endeavor to reach the shore which they essayed to do most manfully, and we are happy to add, successfully. The poor fellows reached the beach about two o'clock in the morning of Wednesday as may be expected in a very exhausted and distressed state. They laid on the beach till day-light in their wet clothes without any food or assistance coming to their aid. In the course of the day twenty of them made their way to Mahim where they were hospitably received by Mr. Knight, the European Constable in charge of the Police at that place, who fed them and afterwards brought them to Bombay; upon their arrival they were by order of Mr. Forjett taken to the Sailors' Home where they arrived at ten o'clock on Wednesday night. Every thing was done for them that the dictates of kindness or humanity could suggest by the Master of the Home, Mr. Avron. Yesterday the whole of the men were supplied with clothing of which they were much in need, some of them had scarcely a rag on their backs or shoes on their feet. The poor fellows expressed themselves as very grateful for what had been done for them. Of course it is unnecessary for us to say that they have lost everything they possessed and were only too grateful to escape with their lives.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Notice is hereby given, that the petitions of the several Persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

John de Rozario, a clerk in the Secretariat; date of petition filed, 5th June 1862.

George de Rozario, a clerk in the Secretariat; date of petition filed, 6th June 1862.

Moroo Sucaram, Jairam Yessoo Sett, and Witthul Moolsett, goldsmiths; date of petition filed, 9th June 1862.

Narrayen Raghoba, a clerk in the Inspector General's Office; date of petition filed, 12th June 1862.

Luxumon Walljee, a carpenter; date of petition filed, 13th June 1862.

Babajee Succaram, a tailor; Sudasew Nillajee, and Sajoo woman, the first is a coppersmith; date of petition filed, 14th June 1862.

Gunoo Amroota Cadam, a stone cutter; Ragoonath Damodhur, a clerk; Luxumon Bhickajee, and Govind Bhickajee, weavers; Arab Husson bin Hamed, a petty broker; Govind Keroba, an English writer; date of petitiorf filed, 16th June 1862.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' petitions, that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the official assignee of this Honourable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Days appointed for Hearing the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Narrayen Ragoba, Luxumon Walljee, Ragoonath Damodhur, Govind Keroba, Arab Hutson bin Hamed, Coostna Ramjee Bhundari, Gunoo Amroota Cadum, Sudasew Nillajee, and Sajoo woman, Moroo Suckaram, Jairam Yessoo Sett, and Witthul Moolsett, Luxumon Bhickajee, and Govind Bhickajee,—3rd Monday in July next, at 11 o'clock.

The abovenamed Insolvents have filed Schedules of their debts, estates, and effects in my office, opposing creditors must file their claims, verified by affidavit, and pay the usual fees, at my office, at least three days before the hearing.

Alexander Sangster,
Acting Clerk of the Court.
Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay,
this 17th day June 1862.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Wednesday, 18*th June* 1862.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Alleged Cheating.—*Luckmidas Waljee* was charged, under the New Penal Code with cheating and dishonestly inducing a delivery of property, belonging to Ram Toola Cadur.

Mr. Leggatt appeared on behalf of the prosecutor.

Mr. R. B. Barton for the prisoner.

This case has been before the Court on three occasions, and from the facts brought out in evidence, it appears that the prisoner, who is a wealthy merchant residing at Belgaum, came to Bombay and bought several parcels of red twist, commonly called turkey red, from different merchants here, one of whom, the prosecutor in this case from whom he purchased six bales of water twist, on the 27th of April last for Rs. 1229 and passed his signature in the prosecutor's book in the regular way of trade. It then appears that the prisoner shipped these six bales, with others to the amount of some thousands of rupees, on board of the pattimar *Ashuntee*, of which a man of the name of Warroo was tindal and obtained a pass from the Collector of Customs in the usual way when the pattimar sailed with the goods and the prisoner on board to Chuploon, and thence he proceeded to Belgaum to dispose of them. While at Chupploon however one Nansee Seluka prevented the goods from being conveyed to Belgaum, alleging that he had received a letter from his agent in Bombay, stating that the said bales of twist had been stolen from them. Accordingly a complaint was made to the mamlutdar, who bailed the prisoner and forwarded a report to the magistrate at Ratnagherry. In the meantime the prosecutor obtained a warrant from the Police Office in Bombay for the apprehension of the prisoner, which was effected on the 16th May. The mamlutdar took possession of the bales of goods and sent the prisoner down to Bombay on his parole to appear at the Police Office.

Several witnesses for the prosecution were examined, Ram Toola Cadur, Megjee Ebram, Darsee Wittul and a police sepoy, who was sent with the warrant to Belgaum for the apprehension of the prisoner.

These witnesses were subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Mr. Barton.

Mr. Barton then addressed the Court on behalf of the prisoner; he animadverted in strong terms upon the Penal Code being made an instrument of torture for the recovery of debt by extortion and fright, and said that it would be well for the community at large if gentlemen, before they encourged such prosecutions would endeavor to understand what the Legislature meant. This cheating clause in the Code was intended to take the place of our old "false pretences," but still required to be proved with all the care and caution of the old criminal procedure, and was never intended because a man went into debt that he should be criminally prosecuted for that which was really a civil transaction. The learned gentleman said that the proof of the present transaction being a debt, if it was anything at all, was that no later than Saturday last one of the witnesses, Megjee Ebram, had entered an action in the Small Cause Court on exactly the same account and entry in the books. The learned gentleman spoke at great length and confidently called upon his worship to discharge the prisoner.

His Worship said that he did not consider that there was any evidence against the prisoner, or at any rate not sufficient to justify him in sending the case up to the Supreme Court for trial. Therefore he was discharged on his own recognizances to appear should the prosecutor think fit to indict him before the Grand Jury at the Sessions.

Thursday, 19*th June* 1862.

Sea Case.—Joseph Ricketson and Henry Hullen were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands on board the Ship *Golconda*.

From the evidence of the Master of the Ship, Captain William French, it appeared that the prisoners refused to do duty. The prisoners deserted from Rio de Janeiro but came back to the ship when they were hungry, since which behaved bad during the voyage.

The prisoners had nothing to say in their defence.

His Worship found them guilty and sentenced them to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for four weeks with hard labour.

Refusal of Duty.—*John Murphy* and *Phillip Sandy*, seamen of the ship *Camperdown*, were brought up for a similar offence.

Captain J. Houston, master of the vessel, stated that on Wednesday evening last the prisoners refused to do duty. Previously to that they had summoned him in the Police Office for an assault for which he was fined Rs. 10 by the Senior Magistrate, Mr. Crawford. After he had paid the fine, he ordered them on board to go to duty. They did not go on board. On Wednesday they were brought on board by the Police Constable and they refused to return to duty.

Cross-examined by prisoner No. 1.—You did say you were afraid to go on board from the way in which I and the second Mate beat you. The ship is to sail in about a week.

In defence prisoner No. 1 said.—I am afraid of my life to go on board the ship. The Master told me that he would kill me.

Prisoner No. 2 *said.*—The second Mate threatened to take my life if I went on board the ship again.

His Worship advised them to return to duty, telling them that they would have their remedy in case of ill-treatment.

Prisoners refused to return. They were sentenced to be imprisoned for four weeks with hard labour.

Similar Charge.—*William Myres* and *Francis Meake*, seamen of the ship *Preston* were charged by the Master, Captain Meffetson, with refusing duty.

Prisoner No. 1 in defence said.—I was not fit to go in that place (passing buckets of coal). The doctor ordered medicine and I have not got it.

No. 2 *said.*—I have got no place to live. There is only six bunks and seven of us to live in them.

Captain Meffetson.—No complaint was made to me about bunks. There is ample room for them.

Prisoner No. 1.—I will go to my duty, what I am able to do.

Prisoner No. 2.—I won't go so long as the Mate is humbugging us.

Both having then agreed to go to duty, His Worship ordered them to be sent on board.

Providing for the Monsoon.—*Minguel Sour*, a wretched-looking Portuguese who is known to the Police as an old offender, was charged with stealing a pair of shoes, the property of a tailor named *Wullub Muccoond*. On Wednesday night last at about eleven o'clock, prosecutor went to sleep on the verandah of his house in Agiary Lane. He then saw his shoes safe lying near the bed. In the morning when he rose he missed the shoes. In consequence of information he received he went to the Bazar where he found the prisoner carrying the precious articles under his arm. Prisoner was thereupon given in custody of the police. The value of the shoes was only four annas.

Prisoner in defence urged that he stumbled against the shoes on the road, and finding them used up articles he picked them up to use them during the monsoon.

He was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned for one month with hard labour.

(Before W. Crawford, Esq.)

Alleged charge of receiving a bribe by a Police Sepoy.—*Dhondoo Narryan*, Police Sepoy No. 276, was charged with taking an unauthorized reward from Parpea Mowjee on the 17th instant.

The prosecutor stated that on Monday last he had some opium with him. The prisoner seized him with it in the Chuckla, and asked him what he had in his hand, witness told him that it was opium, when he was made a prisoner of and was brought before Mr. Oliver on the following day and fined two rupees. The fine was paid and witness went home. The prisoner came to his house at half-past seven o'clock that evening and said "will you pay me something or not." Witness then gave him the three rupees (produced,) two of them were borrowed from Jetta Coshall at the Fort Bunder.

Police Havildar N. 166, said that at one o'clock on the previous day prosecutor complained that the prisoner wanted four rupees from him. Dhondoo, Police Havildar marked a rupee. Witness then went with the prosecutor to look for the prisoner who came at half-past seven o'clock. The prisoner was heard by the witness to ask the prosecutor for four rupees: he said he had not four rupees but gave three rupees into the prisoner's hand. Witness who had been during that time in the verandah then seized the prisoner and found three rupees in his hand, the marked rupee one of them.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—The prisoner told witness at the time that there were two rupees due on account of five.

In defence the prisoner called

Rama Oomajee, a peon in the Accountant General's Office who stated that he lent the prisoner two rupees on the 17th instant, when the prosecutor was with him. It was near the Bombay Green the prisoner told him he wanted to pay two rupees fine for the Bhattia.

His Worship did not consider the evidence strong enough against the prisoner and therefore dismissed the case.

Ill-treating a Wife.—*Gunnoo Suttoo*, a low caste Hindoo, was charged with assaulting his wife Thuckoo. The woman complained that her husband was in the habit of beating her night and day. The night previous he kicked her twice and knocked her down and stood on her chest. He then struck her in the mouth and nose causing them to bleed. A Policeman corroborated her statement. Prisoner was bound over in his own recognisance of Rs. 50 to keep the peace.

Uttering a Forged Bank Note.—A cloth merchant named *Goolabchund Soobkurrum* charged one *Goverdhun Leeladhur* under Clause 471 of the Penal Code with using as genuine a forged document. He stated that the prisoner owed him Rs. 1000. On Saturday evening last prisoner gave him a Bank Note for Rs. 1000 in payment of the debt, and he entered the number of the note in his book. The following day he could not get the note changed in the Bazar, prisoner refused to give him another note for it. There were four witnesses to the prisoner passing him the note.

His Worship remanded the investigation until after the Criminal Sessions. Prisoner was released on bail.

LAW.

SUDDER COURT.

The following cases are set down for hearing in the Sudder Court on Friday the 20th June 1862:—

Special Appeal No. 4294.—Khandesh.—Ahyliabaee Bhrutar Rutton Joshee *vs.* Mohunjee Nundram Joshee.

Petition for review of Court's judgment in Special Appeal No. 116 of 1861.—Konkun.—Dada wullud Sadila Mahomed Kordo *vs.* Sheik Saheb wullud Buddroodeen Kamle.

Special Appeal No. 237 of 1861.—Surat.—Munsookram Vundkisordass *vs.* Pranjeevun and Choonilal Sons of Wunmalidass.

Special Appeal No. 114 of 1862.—Sholapoor.—Koshibaee Koo Shedlingapa and Shivyogee bin Shidlingapa *vs.* Mulshidapa wullud Mahalingapa.

Special Appeal No. 132 of 1862.—Dharwar.—Nirwanapa Eleggur *vs.* Nurzapa bin Yelapa Devutee.

Special Appeal No. 202 of 1862.—Poona.—Luxoomun Kashinath, deceased, his son and heir Balkrisna *vs.* Wasoodeo Narayen Shirolikur.

Special Appeal No. 264 of 1862.—Dharwar.—Chenapa bin Doopanna *vs.* Bheekapa bin Lukhumsee.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Thursday, 19*th June* 1862,
(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Gunna Luckma, vs. Sucaram Jannurdanjee and another.

A Rather high rate of Interest.—This was an action to recover the principal on a promissory note of Rs. 45 with interest at the rate of 144 per cent amounting to Rs. 80-4-6 being in all Rs. 125-4-6.

Mr. Khanderao appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Nesserwanjee for the defendants.

Mr. Nesserwanjee said that when the note in question was passed it was understood that the interest should be twelve per cent per annum, instead of which the plaintiff had sued for the principal with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per mensum.

His Honor said that it would be for the defendants to prove that there had been misrepresentation in the case.

The defendant, *Succaram Jasurdhanjee*, was then placed in the box.—He admitted that he borrowed Rs. 80 and passed a note to the plaintiff for Rs. 75 which was to be paid in six months. He had paid half the money and was sued for the other half by the plaintiff in this court; the money had been borrowed at the rate of nine per cent. per annum. About a year and a half ago when the defendant was in difficulties he was induced to pay the plaintiff ten rupees to forego proceedings and at the same time another promissory note, the one on which he was now sued for Rs. 45 for which he understood he was to pay interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum. The note was at first written in English but the plaintiff refused to negociate it unless it was written in the Marwaree character and attested by a Marwaree, instead of the witness brought by the defendant himself. The note was then drawn up under the instructions of the plaintiff and read over and explained to the defendant when he was distinctly told that it was to be paid in six months and interest charged at the rate of twelve per cent per annum.

Some other evidence called on behalf of the defendant did not assist his case very much.

The plaintiff was then examined, and after reading over the note stated the amount of interest agreed upon and entered in the note was twelve per cent per month. The note had been drawn up in a stable in the compound of the Court House on the day on which the summons against the defendant was made returnable. The note was first wrote in English but parties declined to take it and it was subsequently drawn up by a Marwarree and attested by another.

Mr. Nusserwanjee contended that the facts of the case as stated by him at the opening had not been shaken. The defendant had not been able to meet the first note, and had in consequence paid the plaintiff ten rupees to purchase his forbearance for six months. He therefore submitted that his clients were only liable to pay the interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, whereas the plaintiff sued for Rs. 80 for interest alone beside the money borrowed.

His Honor said in giving judgment that the only question was as to whether the interest was to be calculated at twelve per cent per annum or twelve per cent. per mensum. The defendants alleged that they signed the note with the understanding that they were to pay interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum. It appeared that the note had first of all been drawn up in English and afterwards in the Marwaree character. It was certainly strange that the defendants did not get some one to explain to them the import and wording of the note as they did not understand it. They however seemed to have taken no necessary precaution in the matter. The evidence they produced was contradictory in the most essential points, although they pretended to be most particular in minutely giving the wording of the note but in which they both differed; and when the note came to be examined it was not the same as described by the witnesses. The interest might mean either twelve rupees for every rupee which would be in reality 144 per cent or it might mean two annas a month. No great reliance could be placed upon the evidence for the defendant. Therefore His Honor came to the conclusion that a verdict must be given for the plaintiff in the full amount claimed.

Verdict for plaintiff accordingly.

Mr. Khanderao.—Will your Honor certify for costs?

His Honor.—Certainly not, in such a trumpery case as this.

Mr. Nesserwanjee said that his clients, the defendants were very much involved, and he hoped that His Honor would order that the money should be paid by small instalments.

His Honor.—Yes, I think that the defendants must be very much involved when they had to submit to the exorbitant demands of the plaintiff. He therefore ordered them to pay Rs. 20 a month.

INDIAN.

POONA.

We are glad to learn that steps are about to be taken for the establishing of a *Gymkhana*. The preliminary meeting is to take place to-morrow, the 18th instant, and we hope that the friends of sport will muster strong on the occasion.—*Deccan Herald, June* 18.

Mr. McCollum, with his troupe of equestrians has arrived in Poona, and will give the opening performance, under, it is to be hoped, distinguished patronage, in a day or two. No exertions, we are certain, will be spared on the part of the proprietor to render the performance attractive.—*Id.*

The weather in Poona, during the last few days, has been very pleasant indeed, and morning and evening rides have become quite a treat. The Station is now nearly full, and a good deal of activity prevails in all circles of society. Milliners and tailors are driving a fine business, and tradesmen, generally, are looking cheerful. The

INDIAN PRESS.

TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

(From the Cochin Courier, June 7.)

We have already announced to our readers the intention of the Cochin Government to abolish the Tobacco monopoly, and we have reason to believe that this measure will be brought into effect from the commencement of the ensuing Malabar year, viz. the 15th of August next. It has been suggested that the same liberal course should be adopted by the neighbouring State of Travancore, and it is no doubt a most desirable step if it can be achieved consistently with the best interests of the Circar, and a due consideration of all the circumstances involved. It may be a matter of surprise to those unacquainted with the real merits of the question, that the example should not be unhesitatingly followed in Travancore, but the scheme is surrounded with so many difficulties, that he must be a bold statesman who would attempt the Herculean task. This will be readily apprehended when the relative circumstances of Travancore and Cochin are dispassionately viewed. The revenue of the latter State does not exceed 18,000 Rupees per annum; and the realizing of this petty sum is fraught with so many annoyances, that the Cochin Circar would only be too glad to rid themselves of a fruitful source of trouble, productive of so insignificant a result. The position of Travancore is diametrically the reverse. Next to the land revenue, the chief resource of the Circar is the Tobacco monopoly which yielded last year no less than 17 lacs of Rupees; a sum which cannot evidently be resigned without reducing this already not very flourishing state to the verge of bankruptcy. It may be contended that other means could be adopted to remedy the loss occasioned by the abandonment of the Tobacco monopoly; and we shall therefore pause to consider the means available for this purpose. It is certain that whatever may be the liberal tendencies of the Travancore State, or the enlightened views of the heads of the administration, the Circar cannot afford to resign any portion of its present resources; and the question arises, therefore, what alternative remains for compensating the loss of the tobacco revenue. A system of direct taxation would be infinitely more unpopular than the present indirect tax upon an article of luxury. An attempt to introduce the Income Tax into Travancore, or to increase the land tax, or to adopt any other system of direct taxation, would raise a clamour throughout the country that must appal the firmest statesman. A similar outcry would follow the abolition of those State charities established from time immemorial, which have come to be regarded as a national institution, intimately connected with the prestige of the sovereign. Nothing is so difficult as to combat popular prejdices, however little founded on reason or justice—and the people of Travancore have not yet emerged from their state of semi-barbarism to show their appreciation of more enlightened systems of finance, by silently submitting to those burdens which are accepted in civilized Europe as an inevitable necessity. The only alternative is to fix an import duty, and perhaps a license tax upon vendors; but the limit to be determined upon to secure the Circar from loss, must necessarily be so high as to neutralize the benefits of the abolition of the monopoly. The same pernicious and demoralizing effects arising from the existing restrictions, will operate to the detriment of trade: and the inducement to illicit traffic remain unabated. It will but perpetuate the existing evils in another shape.

We do not mean to insinuate that the monopoly cannot possibly be abolished, but we feel it but fair to point out that the measure is beset with the gravest difficulties, and that there is no parallel between the circumstances of Cochin and Travancore. We shall be happy to see some effective scheme brought forward as a substitute for the monopoly: but must confess that we cannot at present see our way clearly to such a result. Until this object is attained, the Travancore State will have to contend with formidable difficulties: and we cannot but anticipate a considerable falling off revenue from tobacco. The difficulties in question will be enhanced by the late reduction of the import duty in British Cochin. It is a fact that the extent of importation into this Town, before the prohibitive duties came into operation, had been out of all proportion to the local consumption: and it is evident that the large quantity introduced into the place was intended for illicit trade with the contiguous Circar territories: and this evil will now be revived by the modified British tariff alluded to. The British settlements of Anjengo, and Tangacherry, situated in the heart of the Travancore territory will again become asylums for bands of lawless men attracted by the profits of smuggling. This is certainly a very cheerless state of things for Travancore, and will, we apprehend, prove disastrous to a more or less extent, notwithstanding all the efforts of preventive establishments. We shall return to this subject at an early opportunity.

INDIA, AMERICA AND LANCASHIRE.

(From the Friend of India, June 6.)

Or deep significance to our Eastern Empire is the tale of woe that reaches us from Lancashire, and the shout of triumph that we shall soon hear from America, when the North receives over the fall of New Orleans, the retreat of the Confederates from Corinth to Memphis, the approach of McClellan within fifty miles of Richmond, and the revolutionary despair which seems to have seized the Confederates. The one is a sad proof that India has failed thus far to secure for herself the rich cotton trade of England; the other affords additional evidence how easily that trade might have been hers. The promise of 1861 is not likely to be realised this year. Up to the end of last June 225,000 bales of Surat cotton arrived in Liverpool, this year only 170,000 will have reached in the same period. It seems certain that the cotton crop of 1862 is short, that the export will not be equal even to that of 1861 when 989,920 bales of Indian cotton, or nearly twice the quantity of the previous year, were imported into Great Britain. And to add to the bitterness of this confession, the failure of India has allowed a deep cloud of misery to settle down on the cotton manufacturing districts of England. Up to 3rd May last, when the crisis had not approached the point of greatest intensity, 350,000 operatives were working half time on an average. That is, they were earning five shillings a week less than usual, and 87,500l. less was spent in wages by 1,678 mills. Nobly were the people submitting to the misery involved in these figures, for nobly were their masters striving for its alleviation. That it has been so long postponed, that when the suffering came its intensity was not greater, is certainly due to India. Already, however, the poor-rates are strained to their utmost, the generosity of the masters must be soon exhausted, and Parliament must step in with aid as was done during the Irish famine.

If the telegrams must be trusted the Federal arms have advanced to victory with a rapidity not expected in England. At every point the South has been hemmed in, while the fall of New Orleans is a success too decided to be explained away. The victory is none the less splendid that the attacking force could not have received any assistance from the army which took No. 10 Island and drove Beauregard from Corinth to Memphis, 500 miles up the Mississippi. The Federal land force before New Orleans was commanded by General Butler, while Captain Porter was at the head of what is described as a "terrible mortar fleet of the heaviest ordnance which can be bought or made in the North, and more than 200 vessels including the largest steam frigates in the Federal navy." By the last detailed intelligence this fleet had crossed the bar of the river, but the Confederates had so constructed an artificial dam as to force the invading fleet to run the gauntlet of a series of forts armed with the heaviest guns, besides two iron-cased floating batteries. The garrison, mad with rage was estimated at 32,000 men and General Mansfield Sorrel, its commandant, was prepared with hot shot—a means of defence very different from the cotton bale which gave General Jackson so easy a victory. But all this the army and navy of the North seem to have overcome, and it remains to be seen if cholera, yellow fever and mosquitoes, as the deadliest season of the year, do not thin their ranks more than the enemy must have done. If Beauregard be defeated at Memphis then the Mississippi will be lost to the Confederates. With M'Clellan at Williamsburg, only fifty miles from Richmond, and M'Dowell and Banks pressing upon the capital from the North and West, it seems almost impossible that the capital should hold out. The result of this must be a compromise between North and South by which the former will be able to dictate favourable terms. These defeats of the Southern planters would seem to be most favourable to India. Any compromise, however, short of liberating the slaves and planting them in such a State as Florida there to form a new Liberia, will leave the South, after an interval of a few years, to resume its place in the cotton market.

But even were America to be hopelessly shut out from that market India is not ready to take her place. Nations do not become rich in a day. Their prosperity is the result of centuries of wise policy, of good government. For a spasmodic effort nothing could be more praiseworthy than the energy shewn by the Government of India. Short of measures which an enlightened Political Economy forbids, Lord Canning did every thing to meet the crisis. Special Commissioners' Reports, prizes for experiments, expenditure on public works and similar means were liberally adopted. At the earliest possible moment the import duties were reduced to their normal level and Mr. Laing, when he visits Lancashire, will be able to say that India has done this much for trade besides her increased export. The cry is already rising that these duties should be altogether abolished. Doubtless it will come to this, but not so long as a four per cent. income-tax is paid. Nor would this reduction mitigate present misery, for the large stocks still on hand and the fact that the export of piece goods from England during the first quarter of this year was upwards of two millions sterling less in value than in the same period last year, shew that the market has not yet recovered from the glut of goods thrown on it by the manufacturers. But the Government of India has done more than sacrifice revenue and increase expenditure for the sake of cotton. It has adopted a policy which is destined to bear its true fruit in the East as in Europe and America, and without which the wisest interference with the laws of trade would have been fruitless for permanent good. It has improved the tenure of the soil, and has entered on a course of enlightened legislation, which, if unchecked by England, would result in the creation of that confidence and honesty between landlord and tenant, capitalist and cultivator, buyer and seller without which the peasantry of India will never be elevated.

Had this policy been adopted in 1833 when the bounties of monopoly were first broken down, India would have grown, as America has done, into a commanding position in the cotton market. And we would not now be forced to chronicle the lamentable fact that though Indian cotton has been selling for a year at twice its ordinary price, not one extra farthing—certainly not a fair percentage of increased profits—has reached the actual producer. The gain has been absorbed by the *seven* middlemen who stand between the Bombay merchant and the ryot. It is a fact that the ryot can grow cotton at 1½*d.* a pound under present conditions. In Sholapore cotton which realises 8*d.* in England is now selling at 2¾*d.* a pound. The deduction is clear that nothing will permanently increase the supply and improve the quality of Indian cotton till the English capitalist deals face to face with the tiller of the soil. To effect this the present Government of India has done its best in its land tenure reform, proposed contract law, and improved means of communication. English merchants must do the rest, yet only one Company has been established by Manchester for this purpose, and its operations as well as those of all private speculators, are suspended for want of a contract law.

But though India has thus failed to rise equal to the great prize almost in her grasp, we do not despair of her taking a far higher place in the Lancashire market than she has yet done. Already machinery has been adapted to the length of her cotton staple, and though the colour of the goods made from it is inferior they wear longer and take a better dye than any others. The present misery of which we see only the beginning will teach Lancashire no longer to trust to one and that a foreign source of supply so securely as she has done. Adopting even the most hopeful views of the Confederates, for at least three years their cotton crop will be short. But more than all, we trust to the new policy and new action of the Government of India for silently working out the same results which have given the Southern planters their supremacy. We shall have, like them, capital, English energy, cheap transit, an almost virgin soil, and, unlike them, free labour. Machinery and English skill will economise the labour we have, while improved agricultural methods bring under cultivation the large portion of the one-third of India now waste. Cursed by no such blot as slavery, the land should bring forth its increase. Even if India's export in 1863 be no more than a million of bales, we believe that will prove the starting point of a career of material prosperity, less only in amount and far greater in security than that of the Southern States. Our prospects, if not so bright as they were a year ago, are nevertheless most hopeful.

THE LABARUM.

(From the Friend of India, June 6.)

Centuries hence, when the ecclesiastical historian of India sits down to collect the annals of the Church of Hindostan as Neander and Stanley have written those of the Church of Europe, he will stumble on a story not unlike the legend of the conversion of Constantine and may trace from the facts the foundation of a great national Church which has obliterated idolatry.

The *Spectator* lately gave an account of certain rupees coined in Cashmere and frequently met with in the bazaars of the Punjab, which bear as their superscription, the Cross and the monogram of Christ I. H. S. as it appeared on the Labarum or sacred standard of Constantine the Great. The fact was alternately denied and asserted by several Indian journals, which last to institute such enquiries as have not only established the truth of the story but have given it a singular significance. We have before us two separate accounts which in their most important points are substantially the same. We give in his own words that communicated by a Punjab Chaplain, who has spared no effort to discover the actual facts as believed by the natives:—

I believe that the history of the "Huree Sing" rupees or those Cashmere rupees which bear the sign of the Cross and the I. H. S. will be found on enquiry to be the following:—Hari Singh (or as it is usually spelt Hurree Sing) one of Runjeet Sing's bravest officers, was originally his khitmutgar and by bold and enterprising man was raised by him from one dignity to another till he was made Governor of Cashmere. In this office he caused the rupees in question (said to be a debased coinage) to be struck, and ordered the Cross and the Christian monogram to be impressed upon them "for the sake of luck." The motives which induced him to adopt these symbols are said to be these. He saw that the English succeeded in every thing they did, he found the Cross and the I. H. S. on some religious work that came into his possession, he regarded these as the symbols of the English religion and thought that by adopting their symbols he would share in their prosperity. From Cashmere he was sent to hold the fort at Attok: in 1833 he took Peshawar from the Affghans and in 1837 he was defeated and slain at Jumrood, at the month of the Khyber, by Mahomed Akbar Khan.

The other account is this. In 1853 a learned missionary of the Church of England was in Delhi. He there had an interview with a native Christian, son of the well known Anand Masseh of Meerut. He told him several things about native princes in the Punjab, which appeared improbable. Among other statements he said that when he was tutor to the family of the Maharajah of Cashmere, that chief once consulted him as to the *magical charm* which the English employed since he wished to impress it on his new coinage. The tutor had resided in Delhi six months as a student with the missionaries in 1836, and replied at once—"I. H. S. with the sign of the Cross," which the Maharajah adopted. The missionary mentioned the fact as most improbable to the late Mr. John Colvin at Agra, who said "we can soon test that. I will write to John Lawrence and ask for a Cashmere rupee." Lawrence replied that he had never heard of the circumstance but that he sent to the Lahore bazaar for a rupee, which he forwarded. There undoubtedly was the symbol and not only that but a Mitre with flowing fasciæ! The rupee was exhibited to several friends in Calcutta as a curiosity and was sent to England in 1855.

Whether the ruler of Cashmere who thus adopted the symbols of Constantine was Hurree Singh or Golab Singh, the late Maharajah, the fact is undoubted and the reason no less so. The heathen prince thought he would gain the favour of the Christians' God by using their symbols. By this act, full of error and superstition though it was, he certainly shewed as much faith as Constantine before and even long after the battle of the Milvian Bridge. With all his flattery Eusebius fails to shew that the great Emperor was anything more than half pagan, half Christian. The man whose statue represented him as Apollo with a halo composed of the emblems of the crucifixion, while beneath his feet were buried side by side a piece of "the True Cross' and the Palladium of Rome; the man whose coinage bore on one side the name of Christ and on the other the effigy of the Sun-god: the man who refused baptism till he was on his death-bed, was hardly a better Christian than the Rajah of Kupporthulla. We have but to suppose the chief of Cashmere or any other, with the same career of conquest possible to him as Constantine, and ruling a people with no caste like the pagans of antiquity, to believe that he might elevate an infant into a dominant Christianity which should shut up the temples and level the mosques of India. The argument of the Maharajah of Cashmere was both natural and sound—a nation which has been uniformly so successful in its history, so merciful in its conquests, and so wise in its administration for so many centuries, must enjoy a peculiar blessing. This is an argument which makes superstitious men *feel* and enquire. Our presence in the East is a standing testimony to the power of Christianity. Though Simon Magus sought to purchase the divine gifts exercised by the apostles, some traditions tell us he did not always remain in the gall of bitterness. A great result is accomplished when the chiefs whom we have superseded in the East feel our conquest of India to be a standing miracle, as indeed we ourselves do after a less superstitious fashion. Much of that *ikbal* or prestige which we twice nearly lost, in Affghanistan and at Delhi, and by which a hundred thousand white men hold in subjection and rule in peace a hundred and eighty millions, is in the eyes of all the people of Asia a combination of luck and wisdom.

Whatever speculations this adoption of these sacred symbols may suggest to our readers this much seems certain, that a brave people who have so recently become Sikhs or disciples of a purer faith than India has yet seen, and among whom such incidents as the Nikal Seynee faquirs, the Muzzboe conversions, the establishment of a mission in Kupporthulla and the adoption of the Labarum symbols in Cashmere, have occurred, cannot be far from the truth.

ENGLISH PRESS.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(From the Daily News, May 7.)

The Confederates have evacuated Yorktown. It appears that on the 30th of last month a Council of War was held, and with the exception of General Magruder all the superior officers, including Jefferson Davis, determined to abandon the lines which had been so elaborately constructed, and to fall back to the neighbourhood of Richmond. The order to evacuate was issued on the first of May, the operation began on the 2nd, and was completed on the next night. The fact however, that the Confederates left a large number of guns and camp equipage shows conclusively that the retreat was precipitate, and that some serious danger would have resulted from further delay. If the Confederate forces really amounted to 100,000 men, and if the works across the promontory, which is only five or six miles broad at Yorktown, were so formidable as General M'Clellan represents them to be, it is somewhat difficult to account for this retrograde movement. The probability is that the Confederate Generals had satisfied themselves that the troops were too scattered, and that either their flank would be turned by M'Clellan, or that M'Dowell would be able to force his way down upon Richmond, so as to interpose between the rear of the Confederates at Yorktown and the city of Richmond.

In the meantime, it is clear that the military problem which awaits a solution in Eastern Virginia is substantially the same as it was when M'Clellan landed his army at Fortress Monroe. Richmond, which may be regarded as the centre, must be defended at all hazards. It is now universally admitted that if that city should fall, the Confederate cause on the Eastern seaboard is lost. Towards this centre Banks is advancing from the valley of the Shenandoah in the north-west; M'Dowell is within 60 miles of his object, on the banks of the Rappahannock; and now M'Clellan has advanced to Williamsburg, about 50 miles on his road from Fortress Monroe to Richmond. This success does not seem to have been achieved without a severe struggle. No doubt the Confederates will imitate the tactics which they have used in front of Williamsburg during every step of their retreat. Their object is not merely to save Richmond, but, even if they are defeated, to delay that disaster until the latest moment. A few weeks is of vital moment to the Confederates. It is hoped, no doubt, that the Federal victory will occur so late in the season, and that the victorious army will be so shattered, that the time required for re-organization will make future operations this summer impossible. At the same time it must be observed, that the nearer the Confederates approach the centre in their retreat, the more difficult will it be to find an opportunity of annihilating the separate corps. Already the Federal gunboats have advanced thirty miles westward of Yorktown, so that they are almost at the mouth of the Pamunka, which joins the York river. Should these gunboats still further ascend the Pamunka, supported by troops, the communications of the Confederate officer opposing General M'Dowell might be endangered, and in case of his retreat to strengthen Jefferson Davis, M'Dowell would be able to push on and join the forces under M'Clellan. According to the last accounts M'Clellan is in want of troops: indeed, he distinctly says that his numbers are inferior to those of the enemy. It behoves him, therefore, to be cautious; and no doubt every means will be tried to bring about a union of his corps with that of M'Dowell before either of them can be attacked by an overwhelming force. Upon the whole it is tolerably clear that somehow or other the Federals must force their way to Richmond, but in order to accomplish this they must be prepared to fight a series of minor actions before they meet the enemy under the walls of the capital of the Old Dominion, when the Confederate cause will, let us hope, meet with its just doom.

Further south it appears that Savannah still holds out; but it is hardly possible that after the taking of Pulaski, at the mouth of the Savannah river, it will prove a very difficult conquest. But in the west the tide of Federal success sweeps on. After the capture of New Orleans the Union element in that city at once showed its head. A great meeting appears to have been held, at which the strongest Union sentiments were expressed. Besides which the Federal gunboats ascended the river without difficulty, and are now in possession of Baton Rouge. At the same time the telegram announces that General Halleck had told the War Department he was about to undertake important operations at Pittsburg. Unlike the Federal forces in the east, which are still divided, Halleck has now concentrated his army, and has collected all the men within his reach. Beauregard at Corinth, or at Memphis, as the case may be, has got all the men he can obtain. He must stand there and fight. The great battle which is to decide the fate of the west is now imminent. It is not possible to delay the attack for any considerable time. The armies are face to face, and the only thing to be done is to stand by and await the result.

In the meantime it is curious to observe the straits to which the Southern sympathisers are reduced in order to account for the late successes of the Federalists. The task, which a few weeks ago was declared to be impossible because of the stern resolution of the Southern chivalry, has now, it seems, become possible because this Southern chivalry has forgotten how to fight. New Orleans fell without the loss of a man: Yorktown has been evacuated with the same pusillanimous cowardice: the lists of killed and wounded are lamentably small; in short, the Confederate Generals know nothing of war and the men have proved themselves cowards. All this is the merest delusion. The Pittsburg the Southerners, we know, fought with a desperate resolution not often witnessed: and the Southern officers have generally proved themselves men of ability. But the self-sufficient critics in Europe—victims of their own shallow prophecies—consider it their paramount duty to explain away every victory on each case. From the beginning those who knew anything of the Northerners predicted that their superiority in numbers and in wealth must, sooner or later, prevail. All they wanted was organization and discipline. That is always a work of time. The necessary time has elapsed: and now three or four hundred thousand of most powerful and determined soldiers, commanded by skilful and enterprising officers, are quelling a gigantic rebellion with a rapidity and a success which have seldom been paralleled.

FALL OF NEW ORLEANS, ITS RESULTS.

(From the Daily News, May 19.)

Amongst ourselves the fall of New Orleans has naturally at first been chiefly looked at in its military aspect, as affecting the progress and probable issue of the present campaign. In this respect it is no doubt impossible to over-rate its importance. The fall of this great mercantile capital of the South places the Mississippi, the avenue and outlet of Southern commerce, in the hands of the North, and leaves four of the leading Slave States without a defensible frontier. In comparatively few of the great battles of wars has the victorious side, even after years of conflict, succeeded in obtaining any such signal and decisive advantage as this. But, important as the capture of the city is in a military point of view, the social, commercial, and political results of this terrible blow to the Confederate cause are far more serious. The possession of the Mississippi will of course enable the North to exercise direct and powerful control over the whole trade and commerce of the South, while the occupation of New Orleans and other points of importance on the river will introduce the industrial energy, commercial enterprise, and political activity of the Free States into the very heart of the slave population. The free industrial civilization of the North will thus be brought into direct contact with that retrograde, that economically ruinous and socially degrading civilization which has traffic in human flesh as its chief and vaunted "corner-stone."

The direct political results of this great success are, however, all-important. The possession of the Mississippi settles at once, and in the most decisive manner, some of the most vexatious questions at issue in the war. It altogether destroys the political position and territorial prestige of the Southern Confederacy. The claim of the revolted States to independence at home and recognition abroad, has from the first largely rested on their extent of territory, command of frontiers, and power of self-defence—in a word, on their geographical and political self-sufficiency. In all these they are destroyed. It is no longer possible to attempt any justification of the rebellion, or to urge its recognition, on this ground. The revolted States never were, as they claimed to be, a great and powerful Confederation, and they have now lost all chance of ever gaining such a position. Had they been successful in their first fierce rush, they could not have held even one of their chosen frontiers, they might still perhaps have urged a feeble claim to be considered an independent State capable of separate government and efficient self-defence. But with the chosen frontier lines, and strongest military positions of the new State in the hands of the North such a claim becomes irrelevant and even absurd. With the Mississippi and its tributaries at the command of the North what chance would any Southern Government have of independent political action, what means of permanent or efficient self-defence? No doubt the rebel forces might, as their friends in this country have of late so often suggested, retire into the interior and carry on a guerilla warfare, but this would materially affect the result. It is the merest delusion in the world to imagine that any number of guerilla bands scattered amongst the inaccessible swamps of the interior would be of any avail to defend the independence or maintain the integrity of the Confederation. The north would be under no necessity of following the grand army of the South if it should break up into guerilla bands and attempt any such erratic movements. So long as the North, with its fleet at sea, holds the great river frontier of the West, and occupies the strongest military positions in the revolted States, the South is virtually subdued, and all its pretended claims founded on extent of territory and successful self-defence are scattered to the winds.

But the most important result by far of the splendid success that gives the Mississippi to the North has yet to be signalized. It finally cuts off the Slave States of the South from the vast and virgin territories of the West. Whatever may be the issue of the war in Virginia or elsewhere that great result is already achieved, and, as we are fairly entitled to predict, cannot by any turn of fortune be reversed. We are, indeed, continually told by sympathizers in this country that the South is implacable and unconquerable, that instead of submitting to defeat and accepting the adverse fortune of war it will fight on to the last dollar and the last man. We have no faith in these representations. But whether they are true or no, whether the South gives in or persists in protracting an aimless resistance, one object of the war is already secured. The States and territories to the west of the Mississippi are freed from the ruin and devastation that threatened them. Come what may, the South will never regain the great river or realise its cherished dream of propagating by force its peculiar institutions in the fertile lands beyond. If peace were mutually desired, and terms of separation agreed on to-morrow, the North would inevitably retain the line of the Mississippi with the States and territories of the West. The central policy of the Republican party has already triumphed. Even more than was stipulated for in the Chicago programme is already secured. Not only are the territories of the West saved from ravage and spoliation, but Texas and New Mexico are lost to the Slave Confederation. Should hereafter be restricted to a far more limited area than Mr. Lincoln or his friends originally proposed, and the South must in any case submit to conditions far more fatal to its peculiar institutions than those under which it madly rushed to arms. It was to secure by force those virgin territories that the South revolted from the Union, and the North undertook to protect and secure this rich patrimony of industrial freedom from the violent hands of the spoilers. It was in relation to this primary object of the struggle that Mr. J. S. Mill so justly and emphatically declared that the North would be "exposed to the pity and disdain of posterity" if it shrank from any effort or sacrifice needful to secure it. The North has conducted the great struggle as free citizens who value social rights and civil liberty, and the institutions which secure them might be expected to do. They have already met with the success which such efforts both command and deserve. To have saved the territories of the West from ravage is an ample recompense, for all that has been spent in the war. It is an enormous gain, not for the Union and the free States of the North alone, but for Europe, for humanity, and civilization. The tide of emigration from the crowded countries of Europe will not now be arrested by the revolver of the slaveholding filibuster, and the rich lands of the Far West will remain the home of the free.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GRAEFENBERG'S COMPANY'S ALMANAC FOR 1862.

Office of the Graefenberg Company, No. 2 Bond St., N. Y., January 1st, 1862.

In presenting our Almanac for 1862 to our friends we have thought more benefit would be conferred by arranging the ordinary diseases incident to this country and climate in alphabetical order, with a brief statement of the symptoms and remedies, than by writing extended notices of diseases in general. It will be found the most comprehensive and condensed family medical guide in the world; and, as such, it is offered to the favorable attention of all families, with the conviction that it will prove an invaluable work to be preserved and consulted.

Acidity of the Stomach.

Known by risings after any meal, generally worse after breakfast and dinner, sour taste in the mouth, with, sometimes, slight degree of heartburn. *Remedy.*—One dose of three Graefenberg Vegetable Pills at night, followed by one pill every night for two weeks, or until the sensations are completely removed.

The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills have cured long-standing cases of indigestion or dyspepsia (weight on the stomach and chest; heaviness of the head, depression of the spirits; short breathing; shivering; nausea; heartburn; sour risings, and sometimes vomiting and purging). I have been laboring under dyspepsia for some *eight* years and am now quite well, only by the use of the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills.

T. D. GARDENER, *Fairfield, Iowa.*

Ague and Fever (Intermittent Fever.)

The symptoms of this fever are well known. Use the Graefenberg Fever and Ague Remedy according to direction, and the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills, and they will soon cure the most inveterate case. Both these medicines are entirely free from mercury, and contain no nauseating drugs. They are almost at the mouth of the Pamunka, which joins the York river. Should these gunboats still further ascend the Pamunka, supported by troops, the communications of the Confederate officer opposing General M'Dowell might be endangered, and in case of his retreat to strengthen Jefferson Davis, M'Dowell would be able to push on and join the forces under M'Clellan. According to the last accounts M'Clellan is in want of troops: indeed, he distinctly says that his numbers are inferior to those of the enemy. It behoves him, therefore, to be cautious; and no doubt every means will be tried to bring about a union of his corps with that of M'Dowell before either of them can be attacked by an overwhelming force. Upon the whole it is tolerably clear that somehow or other the Federals must force their way to Richmond, but in order to accomplish this they must be prepared to fight a series of minor actions before they meet the enemy under the walls of the capital of the Old Dominion, when the Confederate cause will, let us hope, meet with its just doom.

Further south it appears that Savannah still holds out; but it is hardly possible that after the taking of Pulaski, at the mouth of the Savannah river, it will prove a very difficult conquest. But in the west the tide of Federal success sweeps on. After the capture of New Orleans the Union element in that city at once showed its head. A great meeting appears to have been held, at which the strongest Union sentiments were expressed. Besides which the Federal gunboats ascended the river without difficulty, and are now in possession of Baton Rouge. At the same time the telegram announces that General Halleck had told the War Department he was about to undertake important operations at Pittsburg. Unlike the Federal forces in the east, which are still divided, Halleck has now concentrated his army, and has collected all the men within his reach. Beauregard at Corinth, or at Memphis, as the case may be, has got all the men he can obtain. He must stand there and fight. The great battle which is to decide the fate of the west is now imminent. It is not possible to delay the attack for any considerable time. The armies are face to face, and the only thing to be done is to stand by and await the result.

In the meantime it is curious to observe the straits to which the Southern sympathisers are reduced in order to account for the late successes of the Federalists. The task, which a few weeks ago was declared to be impossible because of the stern resolution of the Southern chivalry, has now, it seems, become possible because this Southern chivalry has forgotten how to fight. New Orleans fell without the loss of a man: Yorktown has been evacuated with the same pusillanimous cowardice: the lists of killed and wounded are lamentably small; in short, the Confederate Generals know nothing of war and the men have proved themselves cowards. All this is the merest delusion. The Pittsburg the Southerners, we know, fought with a desperate resolution not often witnessed: and the Southern officers have generally proved themselves men of ability. But the self-sufficient critics in Europe—victims of their own shallow prophecies—consider it their paramount duty to explain away every victory on each case. From the beginning those who knew anything of the Northerners predicted that their superiority in numbers and in wealth must, sooner or later, prevail. All they wanted was organization and discipline. That is always a work of time. The necessary time has elapsed: and now three or four hundred thousand of most powerful and determined soldiers, commanded by skilful and enterprising officers, are quelling a gigantic rebellion with a rapidity and a success which have seldom been paralleled.

Appetite, Want of.

Use one package of the Graefenberg Health Bitters according to directions. The stomach will be stimulated, the flow of the gastric juice accelerated, digestion will be regular, and a permanent and health appetite secured.

I have used the Health Bitters in my practice, and find them the most reliable tonic I can procure. In all cases where the patient feels unwell but cannot explain the symptoms, or, in other words, where there is only a slight weakening of the digestive organs, without any serious disease, the Health Bitters should be used at once. I have given them to persons who have been ailing for some time, and they are now much better than they have been for many years.

A. B. WHITE, M. D., *Battenville, N. Y.*

Asthma.

The feet should be immersed in warm and weak lye water, and warm herb tea must be drunk to promote perspiration. A dose of Graefenberg Vegetable Pills must be taken, and the patient must be kept quiet. A mustard plaster should be applied to the soles of the feet. Our space forbids any *extended* notice of this disease or its treatment; it is fully treated upon in the Graefenberg Manual of Health, page 102, and that work should be consulted by all means.

For several years I have been very badly afflicted with the Asthma. I have tried everything I ever heard of without relief. Being advised to use the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills, I did so without expecting any benefit but, to my surprise, they entirely relieved me. They must be best medicine for the Asthma in any change in the weather, in order to ward off an attack. I cheerfully and confidently recommend them to those who may be attacked.

AMBROSE HILL, *Wampsville, N. Y.*

The following Medicines are likewise available:—

		Rs.	As.
The Graefenberg Company's Marshall's Uterine Catholicon	Per Bottle	3	6
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Consumptive Balm	,, Bottle	6	4
Fever and Ague Remedy	,, Box	1	2
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